Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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apr11:'65-1y.

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BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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jun6:65.

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JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

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No. 702 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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April 1, 186—tf.

Select Poetry.

THE WORLD IS BRIGHT.

BY FITZ GREEN HALLECK.

The world is brigh. before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine;
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee—
Thy bosom virtue's shrine;
And thine the sunbeam given
To Nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm, as when from heaven
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow—
The death-dirge of the sky—
That tells, ere dawn of morrow,
These charms may fade away;
The sun's bright beam be shaded,
The sky be blue no more,
The summer's flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not; though lonely
Thy evening home may be;
Though Beauty's barque can only
Float on a summer sea;
Though time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art
The wild-flower wreath of feeling—
The sunbeam of the heart.

WANTED.

Wanted a hand to hold my own,
As down life's vale I glide;
Wanted, an arm to lean upon,
Forever by my side.

Wanted, a firm and steady foot,
With step secure and free,
To keep a strait and onward pace,
O'er life's path with me.

Wanted, a form erect and high,
A head above my own,
So much that I might walk beneath—
It's shadow o'er me thrown.

Wanted, an eye within whose depth
Mine own might look and see
Uprisings from a guileless heart
O'erflown with love for me.

Wanted, a lip whose kindest smile
Would speak for me alone,
A voice whose richest melody
Would breathe affection's tone.

Wanted, a true, religious soul,
To pious purpose given,
With whom my own might pass along
The road that leads to Heaven.

NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chord—
Severed the silken tie;
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories
Of days that were so dear.

Memories! Fold them up—
Lay them sacred by;
What avails it to dream of the Past?
The Future! for you and I.

Broken the silken chord—
Severed the golden chain—
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

Miscellaneous.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON SUFFRAGE

Important speech in favor of Negro suffrage.

From a speech by Senator Sherman of Ohio, delivered at Circleville, Ohio, June 10, we extract the following:

And first, as to the former slaves of the South, we promised them their freedom by every mode by which one people may speak to another. We proclaimed it by the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. Congress twice ratified this proclamation, and the people in two annual elections have ratified it. These slaves have won their freedom by their devotion to our cause. They have from the beginning been true friends. They have borne our flag in battle. They have carried our arms. They have been slaughtered for our cause. They have aided our sick and wounded. They have fed our soldiers when in prison, and have guided their escape.—They have performed the humble offices of the camp and the hospital. They never fought against us. They have relied upon our promise, and have performed their part. Without them, and without their presence as a weakness to the enemy, we might not have succeeded. By their ample faith in us, following our fleet and our armies, they have earned their freedom: The enemy know and confess that an inevitable incident of their overthrow is the freedom of the slave. I therefore conclude that we must secure them their freedom beyond all doubt or peradventure, and maintain it against every danger in any form of reconstruction that may be adopted.

WHO SHALL VOTE IN THE SOUTH.

Will you in addition, authorize them to vote? Will you invest them with all the rights and incidents of citizenship? Have you the power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? It is perfectly clear that, unless the powers of the Rebel States are changed or affected by the Rebellion, Congress cannot fix the qualification of a voter within a State. The Constitution provides but for three elections; of President of Senators, and of Representatives. The President is chosen by electors appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may elect. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States, and members are chosen by the people of the several States, and the electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. If anything is clear it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who should vote. The only limitation upon this power is the duty of the National Government to maintain in each State a Republican form of Government. But again the question recurs, is not all this changed in a State where the voters have voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the General Government? Can such a State renounce all its duties, and yet insist upon its right? It is generally admitted, and it is certainly very clear, that the United States may punish a traitor by depriving him of his life, his property, and his franchise. If one, why not all who are equally guilty? If the entire voting population have openly revolted against their allegiance, it is absurd to say that we have power to kill them, and yet have no power to prevent their voting.—Again, can we punish the counterfeiter of our coin with disfranchisement, and yet not so punish a traitor? If one, why not all? But it is said that the loyal people are left who can vote. It is a sad fact, but a very true one, that the number of such people in the Southern States would form a very narrow foundation for a Republican Government. North Carolina and Tennessee may contain enough such. President Johnson intends to try the experiment in those states. but I fear he will find the spirit of Rebellion too deep rooted in those who have taken the oath to make them good citizens. How is it when you come to South Carolina and Mississippi? It is said, establish in these a military Government. Well, for a time, that may do, but it is expensive and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. If we can put negro regiments there and give them bayonets, why can't we give them votes? Both are weapons of offense and defense. Votes are cheaper and better. Both are part of the military necessity put upon us by the Rebellion. Both are unpleasant to the Rebels, but medicines are not usually savory. I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State, and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military Government, to be decided by the national authorities until the State is fully restored to its former condition. In some of the Southern States I would leave them under military rule until they provide the only sure security for the future; that the negroes should have their share in reconstruction, as they have borne their share in fighting. Negro voting may not suit our natural prejudices of caste.—They may be ignorant, docile, easily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this, they have been true and faithful among the faithless. They have joined in putting down the Rebellion; and now to place them at the mercy of those they have helped us to subdue—to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, but leave them entirely subject to laws framed by Rebel masters—is an act of injustice against which humanity revolts. Suppose you deny them suffrage, what then? The Southern States gain by the freedom of their slaves fourteen new members of Congress and as many electoral votes. Not three-fifths but five-fifths are counted. If you give the same men who revolted this increased political power, what safety have you? Suppose ten years ago they had this additional power, Kansas would have been a slave State this day, and they would have had ample political power to subvert your Government without a resort to arms. We must have security for the future. All the evils that I perceive may arise from a mixed voting population, are insignificant, compared with the only two alternatives—the restoring to Rebels vast political power, and the danger and vast expense of military Governments. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON THE BENNETT PLAN OF PAYING IT—IT IS FREE TRADE IN DISGUISE—A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

George Francis Train writes the following letter, under date of the 31st ult., to J. G. Bennett, in which he calls the latest "Miles O'Reilly Joke," viz: the plan to pay by subscription the whole of the national debt. He says, in his strange way:

You and Bonner are rich. Forty thousand is nothing to either! But what other journals could pay as much on call? You insult your less prosperous cotemporaries by your audacious proposition! Vanderbilt is rich—with Pacific Mail, Harlem, and Hudson *at present quotations!* What is five hundred thousand to him? Stewart could pay a million, *with gold at two hundred and fifty!* Would you like to have a rich man receive you with open arms, *offer to lend him half a million.* Wealth is credit; credit is confidence. Take away that and down comes your partition. We live in the age of paper. (Your fortune is paper [*Herald*]) Paper houses, paper banks, paper constitutions. Men marry paper wives, and unto them are born paper children. The wealth of the rich is already in Government paper; pay it off and they are poor. Suppose you get five thousand names instead of five hundred? Only one hundred and forty-five thousand more will be required! As a bit of bunkum for European consumption, your idea is good. *The advertisement is cheap: as no margin is required and as I expect to be a millionare some day, put me down for one hundred shares.* Will you take it in Prairie Dog? Our national debt is credit—a national firm—thirty million of partners—capital, three thousand millions. Statesmanship begets confidence—confidence guarantees debt; then our debt is gold, capital, wealth. Destroy either, and all fail. At Washington Heights you told me that you believed in panics. Inflation built Chicago; its founders were ruined, but its palaces stand. Our debt guarantees American industry; pay it, and free trade is ruin. Look at Turkey, Portugal, India under England's pestilential tutelage. Nothing but intense vitality and enormous resources saved America from Democratic policy. Toadyism on the brain begat free trade. Bright and Cobden fired their double barrel, bringing down both birds. Abolitionism hit Whigs; free trade hit democrats. America, however, will bag the game instead of England. Yet, over the grave of slavery, by paying the debt which is protection, you would resurrect serfdom, which is free trade.

Continental currency, French assignats, Confederate paper, were not backed up by commerce; hence disaster. Let the Greenback-Chase-McCulloch system stimulate commerce, manufactures, agriculture, instead of trying to control gold or stock market, and new industrial enterprises will create general prosperity. Despatches go by wire now, not by mail. We cross the ocean in ten days under steam, instead of sixty under canvass. England took duty off of corn because Ireland was starving and emigrants flowed America-ward. She called it free trade. We fools cheered. It was protection to her *labor.* England, (having five hundred million dollars in three thousand cotton mills) took duty off of cotton because we undersold her in the east. She called it free trade. We idiots cheered again. It was protection to *capital;* both these great political events were acts of protection, which we in our miraculous wisdom, interpreted free trade.

Prohibit export of cotton, and make foreign fabrics contraband; erect rolling mills, iron foundries; establish potteries, cultivate sorghum and sugar beet; plant mulberry trees for silk worms; increase woolen factories, cotton mills; manufacture hardware; open westward, the world's highway to China; Paris to Pekin in thirty days, and speak the American language; in short, be American. Let McCulloch introduce the Credit Mobilier system, by using debt to start through National Banks, factories everywhere, and skilled artisans will pour in, taxes will be reduced, and the Grand Imperial Continental Republic is established for a thousand years. And

Then America, crushed to earth, will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But England, wounded, writhes in pain,
Will die amid her worshippers.

Sydney Smith assures me that Mrs. Partington failed to mop back the sea. So will you fail, Mr. Bennett, in stopping the manifest destiny of our race, in trying to force pauperism on our people, by introducing *Free Trade in disguise.*

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

TWO VOICES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Several gentleman have come from North Carolina to Washington to confer with the Government upon the subject of the re-organization of that State. Among them is the Hon. W. W. Holden, who is understood to be a representative of the Union men at the South who are sincerely glad of the triumph of the Government. He was indeed a delegate to the State Convention in 1861, and signed the ordnance of secession because as he says, escape was "physically and morrally impossible." But for some time, as the editor of a paper at Raleigh, Mr. Holden has rebelled against the rebellion, and was the "Peace" or Union candidate for Governor against Vance. At a late Union meeting in Raleigh, Mr. Holden made a speech which is worthy of attention, as the authorative statement of the present views of the white Union men at the South upon the subject of re-organization.

The colored Union citizens of North Carolina have also expressed their views. Let us compare the two plans. Which is the more just, constitutional, simple and thorough?

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Holden's exultation at the overthrow of the rebellion. He accepts emancipation. Regrets for slavery, he says, are now vain. "It remains for the people of this State, both in Convention and in the Legislature, to define the status and condition of this emancipated race." Mr. Holden says that he would educate the colored citizen; recognize his marriage relations; let him read his bible, and hold property; "but beyond that I leave him to the future action of the States themselves. * * * * The whole vast continent is destined to fall under the control of the Anglo-Saxon race—the governing and self-governing race. I look to the wisdom of the people in Convention to decide the relations of the two races."

Why white men are more the "people" of the State than colored men, Mr. Holden omits to say. And what an American means by talking of a "governing race" is an interesting inquiry. Has Mr. Holden yet to learn that in this country the government is not founded upon family, or race, or color, but upon the consent of the governed? He proposes to educate the colored men. Does he forget that a large proportion of the "governing race" in his State are themselves unable to read? Did it occur to Mr. Holden that if the colored citizen who stood behind the platform and listened to his speech was yesterday a slave, he, the orator was yesterday a rebel, who signed the ordinance of secession, however unwillingly, upon that very same spot?

This is one North Carolina plan of re-organization—that the government of the United States shall concede the political disability of the only part of the population which has been always loyal, and commit their future and the tranquility of the country to that part which has been in various degrees disloyal, and which regards the colored race as inferior and of unequal rights.

The other plan is presented in a petition from the colored citizens of North Carolina to the President. They confess that they are poor and greatly despised by their fellow-men, but they aver that they have tried to help those who upheld the old flag through all the rebellion; and hundreds of Union escaped prisoners can say how effectively they did it. They declare that they cannot see the justice of denying the elective franchise to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from five years' fighting against it. "As you were once a citizen of North Carolina," says the petition to the President, "we need not remind you that up to the year 1836 free colored men voted in this State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interest. What we desire is, that preliminary to elections in the returning States, *you would order the enrollment of all loyal men without regard to color.*"

Surely no plan could be more just, more simple, more constitutional and more effective. This will bring "the people of this State" into a convention as Mr. Holden wishes. And if this is not done, if an arbitrary enfranchisement is made, based upon complexion, or height; or age, or property, or weight, or size, how can Congress acknowledge the government that may result as the republican form of government which it is constitutionally bound to secure to every State?—*Harper's Weekly.*

A BIT OF HISTORY.—HOW AND WHY MASON WAS SNUBBED BY EARL RUSSELL.

The Atlanta(Geo) *Intelligencer* makes a curious statement concerning the rebel agent Mason and Earl Russell, as follows: "It is said that after Mr. Mason had addressed several diplomatic notes to Lord Palmerston or Russell (we do not remember which), he was formally notified that on a certain day he would be received in his diplomatic character, and an audience granted him in London. Two days in advance of the day named for his reception, Mr. Mason repaired to London to await the summons of the British minister to the appointed conference.

"The day passed, however, and no usher appeared to introduce or to convey Mr. Mason to the British minister's presence. Another passed, and he was still neglected; and yet another, with the same mortifying result. Annoyed at this treatment, Mr. Mason, who had many personal friends 'at Court', made it known to them, and they, it is said, expostulated with the British minister at his cavalier treatment and neglect of a gentleman who had been invited to London in an official card and on official business. Whereupon the following in substance, was tendered as an apology for the treatment, by an official of the government:

"That the invitation given Mr. Mason to visit London and have an interview with the minister, and at the time specified, was given in good faith, but on the day preceding, a deputation representing the united cotton manufacturing interests of Great Britain, had been granted an audience, during which they protested against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy by that government, then or in the future. That then England was upon the verge of general bankruptcy, owing to the vast accumulation of manufactured goods of every description, and stored away in every warehouse almost in the kingdom, amounting to a supply more than sufficient for two years' demand, besides enough of the raw material on hand to last them for at least two years more.

"That if the war continued, England would be saved from general bankruptcy, and nothing else could save her. That even it the South were conquered, slavery abolished, and the labor to grow the staple withdrawn from it entirely, it would be better for England and for its manufacturing interests. The former could vigorously encourage the growth of the staple in her East India possessions, and the latter could have time to get off their accumulated stock of goods, to manufacture their raw material then on hand, and to prepare their machinery for the manufacture in future of the coarser East India staple. The facts and the argument prevailed. The British minister was sorry, very sorry, but Mr. Mason could not be received, and the Southern Confederacy must take care of itself.

"The *Intelligencer* asks why this intelligence was withheld from the people at the time it was communicated to the Confederate Senate, and adds: Had the delusion then been removed from the people's mind of cotton being king, or of foreign recognition, the war might have closed two years ago, with less advantage to Great Britain and more to the South and the United States than at this late day. But crimination and recrimination are now out of place. 'Cotton is not king, 'was not, and never can be king. This, like some theories of our government to which the South has given credence, and long maintained—such as are embraced in the doctrines of state rights and state remedies—are henceforth to be and must be considered baseless political fabrics. One people, one government, united for the general welfare, at peace, if it will let us, with all the world, but united against it whenever assailed. And so we go for a new, and, we trust, a peaceful and prosperous future."

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH LEADING REBELS.

It is believed that the further intention of the Government on the amnesty question, as far as it has taken form, is to indict for treason all or most of the persons excepted from the proclamation, and when they are arrested to try them for treason, and on conviction to sentence them severally to be hanged by the neck until dead. It is also proposed to keep a vigilant eye on those embraced in the amnesty who shall make themselves exceptions to it by refusing to take the oath which it prescribes, and when such persons shall become obnoxious and mischievous by their pro-slaveryism and disloyalty, they will be arrested and tried for treason in a manner similar to the above-mentioned class, and, like them, sentenced to death. It is believed that when such persistent rebels shall have been indicted, arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to die a felon's death for treason, they will be deprived of all power to make themselves dangerous, even if the President should see fit to pardon the most of them, or remit the penalties against them. A convicted traitor, who is at large by favor of Executive clemency, will be a very harmless creature, it is argued, whereas many of the returned rebels are more pompous and self-complacent than before the war, refusing to speak to old friends, who had been Unionists, and organizing into political factions to resume control of the Southern States in the name of State sovereignty and slavery. These heresies are not yet given up, but they form the neucleus of partisan leagues throughout the Border States, which are full of danger. They not only vote against the policy of the Administration, but, as in Virginia, combine through three-quarters of the State to ignore the Government, and delay and violate the law. The trials and convictions spoken of as included in the perspective policy of the Administration, will take place in [illegible] of the Border and Southern States as fast as they are organized. This will probably be their first work; and it will be prosecuted with no feeling of malice or revenge, but solely to vindicate law and restore order in the land. Some of these trials will soon take place in Virginia, where they are much needed, and where the outrageous conduct of the traitors has already convinced most of the clearest-headed men that the return to civil government has been premature.—*Special Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune.*

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

This estimable lady died on Saturday June 10, in Hartford, after a lingering illness.—She was born at Norwich on the 1st of September, 1781, and was consequently in her seventy-fourth year. During the quarter of a century ending, perhaps, somewhere about 1850, her name was more widely known, in either hemisphere, than that of any other American authoress.

Latterly her poetry has given place, in most libraries, to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be wholly superseded. She was early addicted to verse-making, possessed a temperament which, while it never marred her sound and solid health, was nevertheless keenly susceptible to the varied beauties and subtile influence of nature.

She removed to this city in 1814 where she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and Christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse."

In 1819 Miss Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well-known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic affairs of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly fifty volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, beauty and good sense, and, like her poetry, is full of good moral precepts.

At home she was best known and loved for her domestic virtues, and her rare neighborly spirit of friendly kindness. Her heart and purse were ever open to all good works of philanthropy and charity; and she had a host of friends, and never an enemy. Many will miss her kindly, genial presence, her active sympathy, and her large-handed charities.—*Hartford Courant.*

WHAT A GOOD NEWSPAPER MAY DO.

Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful.—No one who has been without these silent private tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors. Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty thins the haunts of vices, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young as a great moral and social light.—*Emerson.*

HE who, by his conduct, makes good friends on the one hand, and bitter haters on the other, gives evidence that there is something of the bold, ir dependent, upright man in his composition; while the chicken-hearted, imbecile character is capable of making neither friends nor foes.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A LEAP YEAR STORY.

"But why *don't* you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth-faced, innocent looking youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expression.

"Well, go on; you what?" said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly reclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right straight out, you what?"

"Why I—O, pshaw! don't know!"

"You do, I say you do know, come, now, I want to know."

"Oh, I can't tell you—"

"I say you can. Why, you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell, of course, you know, for hav'nt I always been your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleaguered youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," continued the maiden, in tender and mellow accents.

"Oh, I do upon my word—yes, indeed I do Maria," said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open palm.

Then there was silence.

"And then—Well, John?" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground.

"Eh! Oh! well!" said John, dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; it's a fact," Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery. "*I know* you're in love; and John, why don't you tell me all about it at once?"

"Well, I—"

"*Well, I!* Oh, you silly mortal, what *is* there to be afraid of?"

"Oh, it ain't because I'm afraid of anything at all, and I'll, well, now Maria, I *will* tell you."

"Well, now, John?"

"I—"

"Eh—?"

"I—"

"Yes."

"I *am* in love! now *don't* tell; you won't will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course, you know, John, I'll never breathe a word of it—you know I won't, don't you John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that if he had turned his head to look at her, there might have occurred an exceed ingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria," said John, "I've told you now and you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you, and—"

"Yes John."

"I am sure you would do anything for me that you could—"

"Yes John, you *know* I would."

"Well, I *thought* so, and you don't know how long I've wanted to talk to you about it."

[illegible] me long ago, if you wanted, for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life."

"No, you was'nt; and I have often felt, a great mind to, but—"

"It's not too late now, you know, John."

"Well, Maria, *do* you think I'm too young to get married?"

"Indeed, I do *not* John; and I know it would be a good thing for you, too, for every body says the sooner young people are married the better, when they are prudent and inclined to love one another."

"That's just what I think, and now Maria, I *do* want to get married, and if you'll just—"

"Indeed I will, John for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said so often behind your back."

"Well, I declare, I've all along thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

"Object! no, I'd die first; you may ask of me just what you please."

"And you'll grant it?"

"I will."

"Then, Maria, I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan, for—"

"*What?*"

"Eh?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"

"Oh, indeed I do, with all my heart."

"I always thought you were a fool."

"Eh?"

"I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! Oh, you—you—you *stupid!*" exclaimed the modified Maria, in a shrill treble, as she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was noon day, and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing around him, more than he ever saw before in the night time.

A POOR WAY TO AVOID A DRAFT.—Dr. Samuel S. Wiltbank, of Philadelphia, a member of the examining board of drafted men at York, Pennsylvania, and long a surgeon in the United States hospital at that place, tells the following good story on a rich Pennsylvania Dutchman who was drafted: Anxious to avoid procuring a substitute, and to render himself incapable of "going to the wars," he went to a country dentist and had all his teeth, which were entirely sound, taken out, with the exception of the huge grinders lying back in the regions of his jaw-hinges. Thinking himself properly exempt, he marched off for the Provost Marshal's office, where his bleeding gums were examined by Dr. Wiltbank, who questioned him as to his recent tooth pulling, and became satisfied that the "masticators" had been drawn to save the trembling Tueton from putting his body in peril of a rebel bullet. He was then referred to the Provost Marshal, who, on learning the state of the case, ordered "Mynheer" to sit down telling him that he "could have his choice of the cavalry or artillery." After sitting uneasily and suffering terribly with his lacerated jaws for several hours, the Dutchman arose and asked the Marshal if he would'nt take five hundred dollars and let him off.—"No!" said the officer, I have a great mind to send you to the army anyhow; but if you will bring a good substitute you can go home." Mynheer jumped at the idea, procured a man for eight hundred and fifty dollars, and went his way rejoicing, *minus* his teeth, but contented that it was no worse with him than it was. Dr. Wiltbank remarks that this specimen of stinginess was but thirty-five years of age, and worth fully eighty thouaand dollars.—*New York Paper.*

"AH! Sam, so you've been in trouble have you?"

"Yes, Jim, yes."

"Well cheer up man, adversity tries us, and it shows up our better qualities."

"Ah! but adversity didn't try me; I was an old vagabond of a judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTED.—Quantrell, the notorious Kansas guerrilla, arrived in this city yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. He was conveyed in a country wagon, on a bed of straw, and a few pillows, and guarded by Terrill's men, disguised as guerrillas. He is wounded through the left breast, and it is thought he will die. All the honor for his capture is due Captain Terrill and his company of "decoy guerrillas."

On Wednesday Terrill and his men surprised and charged on Quantrell's gang, five miles beyond Taylorsville, killing three of the outlaws and dispersing the remainder. They were also on the scent of Berry's guerrillas, and only one hour behind them, when they received an order to report to the general commanding. Quantrell has been sailing under the name of Clark, and it is supposed by many that it is not the veritable Kansas outlaw, but we understand that Terrill and part of his company are intimately acquainted with him. One fact that will strongly corroborate their assertions is, that a picture of a young lady was found in his possession which one of the parties recognized as being the likeness of Miss Hickman, who resides within five miles of the Kansas line. Quantrell also stated that the three followers of his who were killed, were from Missouri.

The news of his capture will cause great joy throughout the Union. The inhuman outrages that he committed years ago, such as burning the town of Lawrence, &c., are still fresh in the memory of our people.—*Chattanooga Gazette, 24th ult.*

OPPRESSION OF POOR CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.—It seems that a system has sprung up in some agricultural districts of persons collecting what is termed a "gang" of children, whom they hire of their parents, and let out to farmers; these child-gangs consist some of girls and some of boys, and some of boys and girls mixed, and there are also gangs of women. The head of the gang is called an "undertaker" or "driver," whose interest it is to get as much labor as he can out of the children, and his conduct towards them is spoken of as very severe, they being in reality slaves. This system, it seems, is in favor with the farmers where it exists, and it has prevailed in Norfolk for thirty-five years, and in the fen district in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire for twenty years, and of late has much extended. The Bishop of Lincoln stated that his correspondents informed him that the gang system had the most demoralizing effect upon the youth of both sexes, and fostered the most vicious habits among them. Lord Shaftesbury moved in the House of Lords, that the Commission appointed in 1862 to inquire into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law, should include in its inquiries children employed in these agricultural gangs The motion was acceded to, and it is to be hoped that a system so fraught with evil will speedily be put an end to.—*Chr. Times.*

"IN MEDIO TUTISSIMUS IBIS."—The other day—it was Sunday—soon after the assassination of our Martyr President, there were found suspended near a certain pulpit two flags draped in mourning. This at old Tappan Town, in the county of Rockland, and in the ancient orthodox church of that place; not twenty rods from the old "Seventy-six House," where Andre was confined, tried and sentenced, and not a half mile from where he was executed, buried, and, long after, exhumed.

"Dem vlags must coom down," said one of the not over-loyal members of the congregation. "No bizness in church; no bolidicks ought to go into der church."

"It is not politics," said a loyal overhearer, "it is a token of grief and respect for our dead President."

"It's bolidicks all der same," was the reply; "mus' coom down."

"Let 'em be, dis time," said a brother Dutchman, in political accord with the ob-[illegible] "Is he?" said the old copperhead; "den let der vlags stand."

THE LAUGH OF WOMAN.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes upon the water. It leads from her in a clear sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen figure through the trees, led on by a fairy laugh, now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care and sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing throughout the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirit of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns prose to poetry; it flings showers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with delight even our sleep which is no more than the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immortality.

ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH.—The groundwork of all manly character is veracity; or the habit of truthfulness. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything said. How common it is to hear parents say "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know that he will not deceive. I build on that confidence." They are right. It is a lawful and just ground to build upon. So long as the truth remains in a child, there is something to depend on; but when truth is gone, all is lost, unless the child is speedily won back again to veracity. Children, did you ever tell a lie? If so, you are in imminent danger. Return at once, little reader, and enter the stronghold of truth, and from it may you never depart.—*Selected.*

GEN. SHERMAN'S dispatches, which, with unjust haste he charged were suppressed by Secretary Stanton; did not come into the hands of the latter until April 27th, they having been withheld until that time by Gen. GRANT. On the 28th their publication was ordered by the Adjutant General, and they were sent to the printer. These facts disprove the injurious allegations against the Secretary of War and show that in this matter Gen. SHERMAN has allowed his temper to run away with his judgment.

A SCHOONER captain, noted for his parsimony, was one day waited upon by his cook who informed him that the crew were in a state of disaffection, bordering on mutiny, in consequence of their being compelled to subsist on such a scanty supply of provisions.

"What!" hundred the enraged skipper, "have the ungrateful scoundrels the audacity to assert they do not get enough to eat? Confound their insatiable gluttony! Give them three herrings for dinner, Jo

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

EXPORT DUTIES.

At the very outset of the rebellion, the South recognized such a necessity, and promptly abandoned their *sine qui non* of no export duties. The Confederate Constitution contained no prohibition, and upon the contrary their whole financial policy was based upon the revenue derived directly from Cotton and Tobacco. Their statesmen declared that in case of success, their proposed government would necessarily depend chiefly upon revenue to be derived from export duties, to defray its expenses. This certainly affords us an argument and precedent which the South cannot gainsay with good grace.

Cotton and tobacco having been the financial strength and basis of the rebellion, and having enabled the South to maintain the war, and thus necessitate our present debt, it is but just that they should be made to contribute to its liquidation. More especially is this the case when we consider that the imposition of a moderate export duty would not affect the foreign demand, and that European sympathizers with the rebellion would thus practically be compelled to pay a portion of the debt which they largely contributed to force upon us. It is safe to say that we can impose a duty upon cotton of ten cents a pound and still supply the world at a lower price than any other nation. This upon the basis of 2,000,000,000 pounds, which was the production of 1860, would yield a revenue of $200,000,000. Tobacco would stand a much higher taxation. This would at once solve the whole problem of our future finances, and open the way to the easy and speedy extinguishment of our debt, without seriously affecting the country.

Upon the contrary it would tend to enrich us while the liquidation was going on. It would transfer to our country the coarse cotton manufactures of the world, by giving us a margin over England amounting to the tax and the transportation. It would force the surplus operatives of England to come to our shores for employment, and in a few years we should supply the world with the coarser cotton fabrics instead of being purchasers. Exchanges would be largely in our favor and finally when the time should come when the necessity is passed and our debt be extinguished, we should hold undisputed possession of the commercial and manufacturing power of the world. We should then be in the broad road toward the fulfillment of the great mission which is now before us as the champion as well as the pioneer of the world's progress.

The above article from the Pittsburgh *Ev. Chronicle* presents an interesting subject for consideration at the present time. In the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 5, we find export duties prohibited in the following terms: "No Tax or Duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." This clause we believe was inserted at the instance of Southern men for fear of legislation, prejudicial to the Cotton and Tobacco growing interests then in their infancy. The propriety of abolishing it by an amendment to the Constitution is now a matter of highest moment. The Confederate States while adopting in most parts the old Constitution as a model for theirs, left out this prohibition, may we not take a hint from their action, and abolish it in ours. It should be the policy of our government to protect and foster manufactures of every kind, as well as to raise revenue, by the least oppressive measures. Both these objects may be promoted by the imposition of export duties on productions, and especially raw material, which we can furnish cheaper than other countries or of which we have a monopoly. Cotton and Tobacco can particularly be made to pay a handsome revenue in this manner while our manufactures of cotton, would be largely promoted thereby. In this way our commercial rival, England, would be obliged to help pay our national debt as well as build up our manufactures so as to enable them to compete with her own, not only at home but in foreign markets. England, while building up her manufactures, which have since been the source of all her wealth and power, not only imposed export duties, but prohibited the exportation of many articles entirely. The exportation of wool or sheep was prohibited by both common and statute law, and punished with heavy penalties. We annually buy millions of dollars worth of manufactured cotton goods from England and pay the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, instead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to their value. The protection and development of our national industry is a matter of vital importance to the nation. The prosperity throughout the North induced even in the midst of civil war by the gold premiums and the revenue tariff has given our people an illustration of the prosperity that may be created by judicious protection. It can be increased ten-fold all over the country or quickly destroyed by congressional action. We are already suffering because the incidental protection of the gold premium is everyday decreasing. Prompt action by Congress at its next session, either by reducing taxes or increasing duties alone, can save our industrial interests from suffering materially. We hope to see these matters receive prompt and careful attention at the next session of Congress.

THE COMPLEXION IT IS COMING TO.—Private commercial letters received here say that in the best informed political circles of Europe, the belief is general that Maximillian has expressed to his father-in-law, King Leopold, and also to his brother of Austria, the strongest possible desire to abdicate the rickety throne of Mexico. The intimation of this wish at the Tuilleries, through these intermediary parties, is at the bottom of much of the excitement in Paris in regard to Mexican affairs generally. It is a much more serious business for Imperialism, than the defeat of a few Belgian troops at Tacambaro, to find the newly-installed Emperor alteady eager to get out of the concern, and out of the country at the same time.—*N. Y. Times.*

BY the Constitution of the United States, the national authority is bound to guarantee a republican form of government to every State. Is that a republican form of government where a whole race is disfranchised? A republic is a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. Is that a republic where representatives are elected by only a part of the people?

GENERAL LOVEL H. ROUSSEAU, has been nominated for U. S. Senator from Kentucky He is a courageous anti-slavery man.

JOHN MITCHELL.

The arrest of John Mitchell will be a hard blow on the Daily News. It has been doing yeoman's service in the ranks of the Copperhead papers ever since the breaking out of the rebellion and was one of the chief organs of the rebels in New York city. Its proprietor, Ben Wood had just imported Mitchell, fresh from Richmond, to take charge of his paper and preach unadulterated rebel doctrine to his patrons. We are inclined to admire the enterprise of Wood in obtaining an editor, who has proved himself an uncompromising and unrepenting rebel during the last four years by publishing the Richmond *Examiner*, the organ of the rebel government. It is a redeeming trait in the character of Wood to come out thus boldly and acknowledge his sympathy for and complicity with traitors, by a deed that speaks louder than words, instead of the sneaking, cowardly denial that has usually characterized the organs of that party. As John failed to get that "*rich plantation in the South well stocked with niggers,*" Wood was only acting the part of friendship in finding him employment and a home among congenial spirits. Unfortunately for John he has been a little too fast and Uncle Sam has provided apartments for him in Fort Monroe, which will probably be not quite so enjoyable as the society of his New York friends. He will doubtless have time given him to take a brief retrospect of his last four years experience and perhaps to moralize a little upon the inconsisteney of a martyr for liberty in one country fighting for slavery in another. He will probably come to the conclusion that the last state of such a man is worse than the first.

As Wood has set the example we may expect to see others of that ilk importing editors from rebeldom; we have no doubt it would add spiciness to their column as the chivalry, male and female, have a remarkable aptness in that line, besides it would aid them greatly in displaying their true colors, as they infinitely surpass their northern friends in courage. For the benefit of such as meditate trying the experiment we would suggest that though it might be difficult to get any more convicts editors at present, some may be obtained who are in a very fair way for becoming convicts.

HOW TO SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war.

These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would create in every negro voter a spirit of manhood as well as discipline; some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The Copperhead papers are now greatly agitated about the Union party being broken up by internal dissensions. We recollect that they were similarly distressed last fall, and made similar representations, but the election showed the *truthfulness* of their statements by running up something like half a million majority for the Unionists. As the great head of the Democratic party is now in imminent danger of having his neck dislocated, and as the body of the party is about caving in from galloping consumption, we suggest that a decent respect for public sentiment should induce these Copperhead editors to dry up.—*Lebanon Courier.*

NOW AND THEN.—A year ago General Sherman wrote these words:

"If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot!"

Gen. Sherman having thus claimed in advance the ballot for the negro soldiers, his present change of position cannot but excite surprise in the minds of all interested in the question or the man.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that a carefully executed counterfeit of the U. S. Legal Tender $100 Greenback note has made its appearance. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination. The bank note detectors have not yet described this dangerous oounterfeit.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

POPE Pius IX and Victor Emanuel have come to an understanding the result of which is, that the King of Italy will be crowned at Rome by the hands of the Pope.

JOHN C. Breckenridge is reported by his friends to have arrived in safety at Havana.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued a proclamation appointing Wm. L. Sharky Provisional Governor of Mississippi, with about the same powers and duties as those granted to the Gov. of North Carolina.

A FLEET of our ironclads under Admiral Gadon secretly visited Havana, where they created quite a sensation. They were received with marked attention by the Captain General of Cuba, who contrary to usage, with a large party of the dignitaries of the place paid a visit of ceremony to the fleet. The famous Stonewall is said to have compared very unfavorably with our splendid ironclads and monitors.

A STRONG movement is being made by leading men in Washington in favor of the appointment of military Governors for the extreme Southern States and keeping them under strict military control until the labor states of the freedmen is fixed and the people thoroughly returned to the avocations of peaceful life.

GEN. A. H. Terry has gone to Richmond to succeed Gen. Halleck. The friends of the Government are rejoiced with the prospect of a change for the better in that department.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, occurred in Harrisburg on the morning of the 15th inst. the loss is estimated at about $30,000.

JOHN Mitchell editor of the *Daily News* and late editor of the Richmond *Examiner* was arrested on the 11th inst., and taken to Fort Monroe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More applications for pardon.—Gen. Lee and A. H. Stephens apply for pardon.—A delay in giving decisions expected.—150,000 troops sent away.—The Georgia Union Delegation.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The Attorney General's office received a large number of applications this morning, for pardon, from high rebel military and civil officials.

Gen. Lee and A. H. Stephens filed applications on yesterday.

It will take a long time before cases are decided.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have been sent away from here up to today.

Gen. Geary left this morning for Gettysburg to make arrangements for the inauguration of the monument there on the 4th proximo.

After the Georgia Union delegation made an explicit statement of the condition and spirit of the people, the President assured them that he should do all in his power to aid in establishing the State Government. He has already indicated his choice for Governor.

The colored delegation from Richmond, in their address to the President show that General Patrick issued oppressive orders, and refused them redress for assaults daily committed.

THE WHITE HOUSE OPEN.

The President authorizes the announcement that the Executive Mansion will be open to the public every day except Sundays, between the hours of 9 and 3, to all who desire to visit the east room, and that he will personally receive them for transaction of public business, between 10 and 3, except on Cabinet days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

TREATY WITH HONDURAS.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras is officially proclaimed. It provides for the perpetual amity and reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation with the various Governments with which it may have relation, for separate recognition of perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-oceanic railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Honduras agrees that the right of way of transit over such route shall be at all times open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States for all lawful purposes whatever. In consideration of these concessions, the United States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 17.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Intelligence from the City of Mexico, to the 29th ult., states that the Republican General Negra occupies the States of Tamlipas, New Leon, Coahmillo and Mishoam, and they are swarming with guerrillas. Regular Republican troops under Segalles are in excellent spirits. Depales, the French commander still holds the wives and daughters of Gens. Ortega, Segalles, Salzar and others, in imprisonment, notwithstanding Maximilian had ordered their release.

In Morelia the French publicly whipped the Nationals. A large force is to be sent by sea from Vera Cruz to Matamoras to prevent the Americans from crossing into Mexico. From eighty to one hundred patriots are shot daily under sentence of court martial in those portions of the country occupied by Imperialists. Elvin's mission to France is to seek assistance from Napoleon against an anticipated movement of Americans, and if this is not granted to the fullest extent, Maximillian will leave the country.

THE NEW ARMY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the following statements:

"It is probable the regular army, or permanent military establishment of the country, will be organized on the following basis:—

General officers—one General, five Lieutenant Generals, fifty Major Generals and seventy-five Brigadier Generals. The regular army proper to be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number; besides these fifty thousand colored troops will be retained with the regiments filled up to the maximum number.

"Hancock's Corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions and three brigades, each about thirty thousand men. The Veteran Reserve Corps, twenty-five regiments filled up to the maximum number.

"The Medical Staff will be increased to one hundred full surgeons, with a corresponding number of assistant surgeons.

"The infantry and cavalry regiments of the regular army comprise three battalions of eight hundred men each.

"Under the proposed arrangement the total strength of the army will be nearly as follows:

Regular infantry, 45,600; regular cavalry, 14,400; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancocks corps, 30,000; Veteran Reserve Corps, 25,000; total, 177,000 men.

The New Constitution in Missouri.

The following are the leading features of the new Constitution of Missouri just adopted by a majority of the people:

It declares Missouri a free State forever.

It establishes the equality of all men before the law.

It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.

It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.

It excludes from the ballot-box and from office traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrilla magrauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.

It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and O. A. Ks.

It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathizers, to avoid militia duty.

It provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal votes.

It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.

It invites immigration from Europe by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.

It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for 30 years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.

It prohibits lotteries.

It forbids the Legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves.

It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.

It prohibits the creation, renewal or extension of the charter of any bank of issue.

It protects the interests of the people by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations.

It secures an efficient system of common schools for the free education of the children of the State.

It gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Another step toward reconstruction.—Mississippi back in the Union.—William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor.—The same policy to be pursued as in North Carolina.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and, *whereas*, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Civil Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and, whereas, the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil Government; and, whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government; now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established domestic tranquility restored,, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, ; I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State, who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the 9th of January, A. D., 1861 the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession. And the said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may thereafter be assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First: That the military Commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any manner hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second: That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third: That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs, and of internal revenue and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But, if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth: That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said states, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth: That the District Judge for the Fifth Judicial District, in which Mississippi is included, proceed to hold Courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sell property subject to confiscate, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth: That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having applications to said State.

Seventh: That the Secretary of the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE PATE OF SAM. HOUSTON.—A correspondent at Cleveland, signing himself "A Texan Refugee," writes us an answer to our query, made a few days ago, concerning the fate and whereabouts of Gen. Sam. Houston. He said: "Governor Houston is dead, having deceased early in the year 1863, about two years after the inauguration of the rebellion. And I may add, he died of a broken heart." Our correspondent corroborates the statements that have appeared in the press, of Gen. Houston's resistance to the last, of the schemes of the Secessionists He says, a short time before the death of Gen. H., "A party or mob proceeded to his house for the purpose of hanging him, because of his opposition to secession, and especially on account of his Union sentiments promulgated, a short time previously, in a speech delivered by him at Houston. A few of his neighbors banded together, and succeeded in staying the hellish intentions of the mob, by representing to them that he was in bed, and not likely to survive long. A few days after, he passed away, a martyr to his beloved country. These threats, which did not shake the purpose of the father, caused his son (an only son) to take up arms with the rebels against the Union. —*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

TENNESSEE.

No Rebellion within her borders.—Trade restrictions and disqualifications removed.—Contraband of war excepted.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of National military occupation; and

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865 for reasons therein given it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the 1st day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and

Whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare, that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore dealared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinatter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of the enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed; and that on and after the 1st day of July next, all restriction upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effect of this Proclamation: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee as reorganized and constituted under their recently adopted Constitution and reorganization and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamation issued by virtue of the Fifth Section of the Act entitled. "An Act further to provide for collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my Proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this Proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President; or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection, abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property; but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued, are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Remarkable Exhibition of Rebel Malice—Destruction of the Battle Monument at Bull Run—Threats of our men to desolate the Country—Indictment against leading Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Monday. June 12, 1865.

Judge Underwood from the Eastern section of Virginia, who has come here to consult with Attorney-General Speed, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of Generals Robert E. Lee, Corse, Ewell and Longstreet, Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, and A. G. Caymore and Newton McVeigh of Alexandria, and about forty others.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

Passengers who arrived here to-day by the train from Fairfax Court house report that the rebels had destroyed the monuments erected last week upon the Bull Run battle-fields. This seems impossible, and yet there is a strong reason to believe it. The temper of the people in that part of Virginia is not a whit more loyal than it was six months ago. Gen. Gamble's men, who built the monuments, threaten to leave no vestiges of civilization for twenty square miles.

The official list of the casualties in Gen. Grant's campaign commencing with the crossing of the Rapidan, of May, 1864, and ending with the final surrender of Lee's army, has been received at the War Department. The casualties foot up nearly ninety thousand.

Gilmore to be indicted for treason.—Ben Wood to be arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The *Inquirer's* Baltimore special says that Harry Gilmore, the celebrated rebel guerrilla, who it will be remembered robbed a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad about a year ago, is to be indicted and tried for treason.

The *Inquirer's* Washington special says: It is understood that an order has been issued for the arrest of Ben Wood, of the New York *Daily News*, on a charge of treason.

The Sixth pennsylvania Heavy Artillery is en route for Pittsburgh.

All volunteer cavalry is to be mustered out of service within six weeks, except those ordered west.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ONE MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME CAPTURED.—Gen. Canby by orders from Secretary Stanton, has hunted out and arrested the man who offered last winter in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to a safe place.

Late Oil News.

The Venango *Citizen* gives the following as the latest oil strikes in that region:

A splendid well, according to accounts, has been struck near Waterloo on Big Sandy, which is throwing a large stream of oil. Great excitement exists in that locality in regard to territory, and prices have greatly advanced.

On Pithole creek the well of Jo. H. Simmonns & Co., has commenced to flow and is now yielding 500 barrels per day. The United States Oil Co. have struck a new well near the above, which is yielding upwards of 800 barrels per day.

On the Brandon Farm, Allegheny river, the Jack well, lately struck, is yielding 100 barrels per day. Sheriff McAlevy, on the same farm, has just obtained a fine well. Another well just tested, is yielding about 25 barrels per day, but we are unable to obtain the names of the proprietors.

The Sheridan Oil Company, on the Cochran Farm, have obtained a fine well, which is yielding probably from 30 to 40 barrels per day.

The Clarion *Banner* thus chronicles a big strike on the Clarion Valley: On Tuesday morning last a 48 barrel well was struck at Blyson's Run, in the Clarion river. It has created great excitement. This well fully demonstrates that we have oil all along that stream. Look out for big times in Clarion county.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, June 17.*

On Saturday last, Mr. Philip Collins, of Ebensburg, manager of the Ebensburg Oil Company, struck oil at a depth of three hundred and twenty-seven feet from the surface. The well is located in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about eight miles from Ebensburg, three miles east of Loretto, and in close proximity to Gibbons' Loretto Springs. Operations were commenced on the well on the 3d of May, and a month afterward to the day success crowned their efforts. Some ten or twelve days ago, a vein of water was struck, which, for a time, flowed freely, a volume rising probably forty feet in the air. This is the first oil which has been found in Cambria County. It is not known how many barrels per day the well will yield. Enough for the present that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that petroleum exists in Cambria County—on the very summit of the Allegheny Mountains.

Oil has been found in a spring near Burnt Cabins, in Fulton county. A Maryland Oil Company is about commencing operations in that State, immediately on the southern line of Fulton county. The engine, tools and fixtures necessary for the commencement of the bore, have been lying on the opposite bank of the Potomac for some time awaiting the subsidance of the water, which has thus far been too high for fording. The prospects of the Company for a speedy strike are said to be the first class.—*Pitts. Com. June 10.*

TRIAL OF A NEW CANNON AT THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY,—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "A very interesting trial of a small and novel rifled cannon is in progress at the water shops, under Major Laidley's direction. The piece weighs only one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, yet has endured, without apparent injury, a test with a charge of powder and projectile such as are fired ordinarily from guns weighing over eight hundred pounds. Nearly five hundred shots were fired with it, the charge being a pound of powder and a projectile weighing seven and three-quarter pounds; and the charge has been increased to a pound of powder and a projectile weighing a ton and a quarter pounds—ten charges of this kind having already been fired. About two hundred more will be, if the gun holds together so long, as it undoubtedly will, and further testing then will be considered a waste of powder. The remarkable and previously unheard of strength secured in this piece comes from a peculiarity of its construction. The core of the gun is bronze, which, after the two and a-half inch bore is made, is only about a quarter of an inch thick. On the outside of this core or cylinder, fine steel wire is tightly wound to the depth of an inch. The wires pass over diagonally, each successive layer being at right angels with the previous one. After this winding was completed when the gun was manufactured, it was heated to a high temperature and then plunged into a quantity of molten bronze. The final result is a piece which it is impossible to burst except with a most extravagant and enormous charge.

STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—One of the principal attractions in our city at this time is the strawberry show of Mr. Knox, at his fruit store, No. 29 Fifth street. Those of our citizens who wish to see something perfectly "awful" should not fail to drop in for a few minutes to-day. There was an admiring crowd coming and going all day yesterday to see the "wonders."

The tables will be replenished with fresh plates of the same and perhaps other kinds this morning.

The most noticeable feature is the magnificent specimens of his berry known as 700. He showed several quarts of this kind, that were composed of berries weighing individually from three-fourth to a full ounce, and measuring from seven to nine inches in circumference. By actual count, it required but from twenty to twenty-five to fill a quart measure. The producing capacity of this variety is beyond belief, until seen on the plants on Mr. K.'s farm.

Excellent judges and disinterested parties who saw the great exhibition at New York on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, declared most emphatically that this show beat that. When it is known that the New York exhibition was contributed to by the most noted and successful growers in the East, it will no longer be a matter of surprise that Mr. Knox is so extensively known as the "Strawberry King." All of this week he has been literally overrun by a flood of stranger visitors, principally from the West.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, June 17.*

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes on Monday:

Nearly two thousand English, Irish and German emigrants arrived here this morning, in the steamers Germania and City of Cork, and if the letters from the packet agents on the other side can be relied upon, we may expect an average of about four thousand a week from now till the fall.—With the restoration of peace in America, the impression is said to be almost universal throughout Germany that there is a better opening for labor than ever before.—Hundreds of families were selling out at various places, to emigrate in a body. They expect employment as farm hands, in the Western States. The English, Irish and Scotich immigrants, who come *via* Liverpool, seem to entertain like expectations as to the demand for labor, but they differ from the Germans as to the locality it is best to settle down in, and hence, while the latter proceed to the country as speedily as possible, after their arrival at castle Garden, the former, as a general rule, prefer to take their chances for employment in the city.

TEMPERANCE among the laboring men of England is illustrated in Mr. Gladstone's recent annual statement of the finances of Great Britain. He states that in the year 1722, when the population was 6,000,000, the quantity of beer drank averaged one barrel per head, or 6,000,000 barrel. In 1830 the consumption was 8,000,000 barrels, or an average of two thirds of a barrel per annum to each person. But in 1863 the consumption rose to 20,000,000 Barrels, or an average of one barrel to each person.

CHARLES A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, will resign his position on the 1st of July, to become Editor of the new daily paper at Chicago—the *Republican*.

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT.—The Petersburg (Va.) *News*, of a late date makes the following suggestive statement:

In this whole commonwealth there is not, as far as we know, a glass factory, a button factory, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufactory of wooden ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain factory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cutlery, a type fonudry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's use is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a lock factory a linen factory, a cotton factory, above capacity for the commonest work.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that wherever a person is engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks, and a company, the stock of which he has purchased, becomes insolvent, so that the stock is rendered worthless, the amount of the purchase money may be allowed as a deduction: but it must be shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that such stock is not, and never will be, of any value. The loss may be deducted from profits derived from stocks, but not from gains in business, salaries, rents, interests, &c.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE *Petersburg* (Va.) *Express* says:—For years to come old iron will be plentiful enough in this section to supply several large founderies. No one will be able to stick a spade in the ground east and west of the city without striking against a piece, and the plough, in nearly every furrow, will turn up a lamp post, or a mortar, or some kind of missile. Now and then we shall probably hear of man, horse, and plough flying towards the clouds. When they explode, these shells are no respectors of flesh.

THE HANOVER *Spectator* publishes the following: It is well remembered that when the war for the suppression of the rebellion broke out, that the Northern sympathizers in our midst gathered the old copper cents, and had them transferred into breast pins to indicate that they were *Copperheads*. "Now," says an exchange, "that the chief of rebels has adopted the petticoat, would it not be well for them to get a new badge? No suggestion is needed as to what it should be."

DURING our war for independence, Holland showed us strong sympathy and lent us material aid. She has now displayed again the same good feeling by being the first of the European powers to rescind the recognition of rebel belligerent rights, a recognition which the precedent of England and France led, and virtually compelled her and the minor European powers to.

THE Goverement is said to be feeding no less than 2,000,000 of the inhabitants of Georgia, black and white, while 10,000 rations are issued to citizens of Richmond alone. At this rate the whole South bids fair to become one gigantic asylum.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the States and from Canada, we learn that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops in particular are represented to be unusually forward, and the yield is expected to be immensely over a common average.

We have not an atheistic government, and are not an atheistic people, for our national coins are to have the motto 'In God we trust.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinride is at her home in Lexington, Ky.

The evidence already taken in the assassination trial is said to cover 4,000 pages.

The Emperor Maximilian has just assigned himself a salary of two millions of dollars per year from the Mexican treasury.

The Philadelphia *American* says pennies are becoming a drug in that city. The passenger railway companies are trying to get rid of the immense number on their hands.

Since the war closed an immense tide of emigration has opened to the West. Men unsettled by the fortunes of war, and soldiers with bounty money are going.

A meeting of the hotel proprietors of Boston was held in that city on Monday, at which it was agreed to reduce the rates of charge fifty per cent.

A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature to compel railroads to provide seats for every passenger or refund half the fare.

QUEEN VICTORIA has granted a pension of £110 a year to William Howitt, for the long and valuable literary labors of himself and Mrs. Howitt.

GOV. HOLDEN has withdrawn from the editorship of the Raleigh *Standard*, and is succeeded by his son, Joseph H. Holden and Joseph S. Cannon.

Hon. Horace G. Maynard, of Tenn., is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Catron.

Ward H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, has done what he should have done long ago—resigned.

Sherman killed all the dogs on his line of march. A western editor wishes Sherman would march through a certain town in his neighborhood.

A SON of Dr. Breckinridge having returned from the Rebel army, the old man asked him in his quaint way, "My son, have you found out what you've been fighting for?" "Yes, father," the returned prodigal replied, "we've been *trying to get the nigger into Kansas!*"

PASS this round. Many postmasters are in the habit of returning papers to publishers when not taken out of the office. This is not what is required. The Post Office regulations require postmasters to write to publishers, not only notifying them that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reasons why they are not taken.

It is ascertained on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last Summer, whereby some 70 or 80 lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, was the work of Rebel agents and was paid for with Rebel gold furnished from the Rebel State Department.

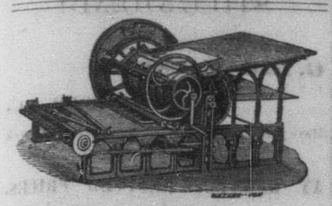
THE people of Upper Canada are a good deal exercised as to whether the Reciprocity treaty will be abrogated. They already realize the severity of the blow which such an event would deal on Canadian enterprise, and it is generally believed that if the treaty should be annulled, the people would endeavor to have their province annexed to the Union.

George Bancroft, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, shows that in 1787 the vote of New Jersey only was wanting to sustain the proposition of Jefferson, by which slavery would have been excluded, not only from territory in possession of the United States, but from all they might subsequently gain. The present politicians of that State who oppose the Constitutional amendment are therefore only true to her history.

A Mobile clergyman went to Gen. Granger and asked him if he proposed to compel the Rebel clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson? "Compel you!" was the General's reply; "why, if your prayers don't do the President of the United States any more good than they have to Jeff. Davis, it's no sort of consequence about your prayers anyway." The parson took a new view of the subject.

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR ARMS.—General Orders, No. 101, from the War Department, gives all honorably disc

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Bedford County are requested to elect delegates on Saturday, June 24th, at the usual place and hour of holding such elections, in the several Boroughs and and Townships of this county, to meet in County Convention in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in completing the great work of restoration.

The following persons are authorized and requested to hold the delegate elections above mentioned.

Bedford Borough—W. W. Shuck, A. B. Carn.

Bedford Township—Jacob Barnhart, Lieut. Levi Smith.

Broad Top Township—Capt. Eli Eichelberger, G. W. Figard.

Bloody Run Borough—Wm. P. Barndollar, Sam'l. Williams.

Colerain Township—H. W. Smith, E. J. Diehl.

Cumberland Valley Township—John Deremer, Francis Growden.

Harrison Township—James Mullen, John Barmond.

Hopewell Township—John N. Davis, Wm. Young.

Juniata Township—Leonard Bittner, Abraham S. Richey.

Liberty Township—Lewis Putt, D. S. Berkstresser.

Monroe Township—John Grove, George Weimer.

Napier Township—John W. Davis, G. S. Mullen.

Londonderry Township—John Evans, Samuel Logue.

Providence East Township—Jacob Pee, A. J. Nycum.

Providence West Township—J. H. Sparks, Wm. Woy.

Snake Spring Township—John Shuss, Sol. F. Diehl.

St. Clair Township—Wm. Oster, John Blackburn.

Southampton Township—Jacob T. Browning, Geo. Lashley.

Schellsburg Borough—Dr. J. C. Ealy, Jno. E. Colvin.

Union Township—Joseph Griffith, A. H. Hull, Esq.

Woodberry Middle Township—D. H. Longenecker, Rinard L. Replogle.

Woodberry S. Township—H. H. Fisher, J. B. Snowberger.

G. W. RUPP,
Chairman Union County Committee.
Bedford May 26th. 1865.

☞We have been requested to announce Wm. Kirk, Esq., of St. Clair for Jury Commissioner and Henry J. Bruner, Esq., of Cumberland Valley for County Commissioner.

☞The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which was burned out last week, comes to us Phœnix like from its ashes. It looks well and is much improved. The *Telegraph* is the earliest daily received at this office by eight or ten hours.

☞New Subscribers.—A large number of campaign subscribers have already been added to our list. Let more be added. Our friends must see to it that the Inquirer is placed in the hands of every man in the county. The success of our cause depends upon light and knowledge—that of our opponents on darkness and infidelity.

A Celebration at Woodberry.—The citizens of Woodberry and vicinity are getting up a celebration for the 4th of July. They expect a very good time. Jonathan B. Cessna, Esq., we learn, will deliver the oration. Mr. George R. Barndollar's grove below town will, quite probably, be the place selected for the occasion.

Horse thieves.—Three horse thieves were arrested here on Tuesday, by Capt. Sipes' command. The theives were deserters named Frank White from Co., D. and Henry Lowry from Co., A. 214th Regiment, P. V., and James Hays from Co., G. 121st Regiment, N. Y. Vols. The horses in their possession were stolen from Maryland. Horse stealing appears to be a regular business.

Returning Soldiers.—A large number of bronzed veterans are daily returning to their homes. Capt. Weaverling's and Capt. Wishart's companies returned a week ago. Many others are expected. The three companies in the 138th must be mustered out in a few days. The War Department has issued an order discharging all men whose term of service expires before the first of January, 1866. This will send many more home.

☞The following is a *verbatum* copy of the original return of the delegates from Colerain township to the late Democratic County Convention. We would suggest that a few copies of Webster's Spelling Book would not be entirely amiss :

"Delegates H P Diehl B F Morget Instructer For states Atorna J Palmer Asosiate judge A Weisel Treasurer George marduf commissioner M richey Poor Director Mi Diehl county survare keterman.

☞The late heavy rains have injured many gardens in this neighborhood, while many grain and grass fields are beaten flat to the ground. The grain is filled and will suffer no damage from this wholesale prostration. The largest crop is about to be secured that has ever been harvested in this county. Middle and South Woodberry are good for half a million bushels of wheat. This may seem a heavy estimate for two small townships, but it will approximate closely to the real figures. Oats and corn are doing very well.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Hopewell.—This society has been in active operation since January last, and has been doing efficient service. The officers are as follows : President, Miss Kate Aschom ; Vice Presidents, Mrs. C. W. Aschom, Mrs. J. W. Cleaver, Mrs. J. B. Castner, Mrs. James Eichelberger, Mrs. Jno. Osborne and Mrs. John Boynes; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Lowry. The following articles have been forwarded to the United States Sanitary Commission : 2 Quilts, 12 Sheets, 9 pairs of pillow slips, 20 towels, 24 Shirts, 22 prs. drawers, 2 comforts, 1½ doz. handkerchiefs, 3 prs. gloves, 24 prs. stockings, 8 cans of fruit, 1 peck of dried fruit, 1 qt. of brandy and 3 qts. of wine, with corn starch, cologne, combs, brushes, &c., &c., besides a large quantity of old linen and muslin, and a large supply of reading matter. Miss Aschom has conducted this society with great credit to herself and associates. The above is certainly a very creditable record.

Copperhead County Convention.—The regular, stereotyped, Copperhead County Convention assembled in this place on last Tuesday to place in nomination a ticket to be voted by them at the coming October election. The same old delegates, that, in many instances, have served for half a score of years, were on the ground ready to do the bidding of two or three leading Copperheads about town regardless of instructions. The following ticket was nominated: County Treasurer, George Mardoff; District Attorney, John Palmer; Associate Judge, Lieut. Wm. G. Eichholtz; County Surveyor, Patrick Donahoe; County Commissioner, Michael S. Ritchey; Poor Directors, Isaac Beckley and Daniel R. Anderson; Auditor, James Mattingly; Coroner, John Filler; Jury Commissioner, Isaac Kensinger. The ticket contains about as much pure Copperheadism as could be well put into it. And was made with the downright purpose of presenting as pure an article as possible. The leaders here were, compelled, however, to give way to the Woodberry men who insisted on the nomination of Lieut. Wm. G. Eichholtz, thus foiling their plan to nominate no one who had in any way sustained the war. If Lieut. Eichholtz accepts this nomination he is not the man that we have known him to be. He has uniformly supported the Government in its grapple with treason, both with his influence and personal services. Two years ago the Union men run him in opposition to Judge Noble for Assessor, and elected him by a handsome majority. This nomination has been made for the purpose of converting him into a Copperhead and to give them a certain amount of prestige with the soldiers, whom they have voted almost to a man, to disfranchise. If Mr. Eichholtz accepts this nomination he becomes the apologist and tool of the men who disired to carry the war into our midst; who organized resistance to the draft; who burned the barns of Union men; who skedaddled to Canada when drafted; who opposed emancipation; who constantly libelled the Government; who sympathized with treason; who sent their sons to join the rebel armies, and who secretly chuckled over the assassination of President Lincoln. We are not prepared to believe that Lieut. Eichholtz is this manner of man. It is an outrage upon the profession of arms to accept a nomination at the hands of such men. We hope, for the honor of the brave men who have sacrificed their lives in suppressing the late unholy rebellion, that no *soldier* will become the weak instrument to bolster up their dastardly and traitorous cause.

The ticket is composed, with two or three honorable exceptions, of the usual amount of wooden men who know no more of the duties which will devolve upon them than a child. Without the least imaginable business capacity they can only follow the leading-strings of those who lead them for their own selfish purposes. This county has long borne this miserable affliction; it is about time that the people wake up to the importance of chosing men whom the office has sought. In this ticket can be seen the base wriggles of Copperheadism in this county; with its defeat will commence a new era, an era in which Bedford county, will purge herself of the men who have proven as disloyal and undeserving of the fostering care of the Government as many districts in the seceded States. If the men who have conquered the rebellion stand firm, there is no doubt in our mind, that this last and less powerful organization, will be as thoroughly defeated. Union men! we must defeat this auxiliary of the rebellion at the coming election, the accessory must not be allowed to long survive the principal.

Fourth of July Celebration.—The brave soldiers of Bedford county, who are returning by hundreds, scarred and begrimmed by battle ,will be highly gratified, no doubt, by the prominent position they occupy in the resolutions passed by that superlative body, the town council in favor of a celebration of the 4th of July. But we will have to excuse them, *soldiers* are not of their creed. The next striking feature is the magnanimity of the affair. The Chief Burgess is authorized to select a committee of arrangements. The Chief Burgess is authorized to select a speaker. Verily, the Chief Burgess was to make the celebration. What a lucky man. What confidence the Copperheads could repose in him. What a responsibility. What right had Union men, (poor devils,) who thought they ought to rejoice over their success in crushing a monster rebellion, to object to this juggle arrangement ? "None!" of course, shouts old Flee-bite who believes in Jeff. D., and another D. Well, the Union men could not comprehend it in this light. They did not desire to mar the arrangement, and therefore determined to keep aloof. So go it Cops! We'll not interfere with your jolly-fication. The Union citizens intend rejoicing over the crushing out of the rebellion, the return of peace and the preservation of the Government of our fathers. What the Cops intend to rejoice over does not appear.

Late Publications.—We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnutstreet, Philadelphia, a copy of "The Life, Speeches, and Services of Andrew Johnson." Also, a copy of the "Illustrated Life, Services, Martyrdom, and Funeral of Abraham Lincoln." These are books which every American citizen should possess and peruse. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnston are destined to occupy position's in our country's history only second to that of Washington. They are representative men of our age and nation, illustrative of the genius of our institutions, that raises men of true genius and sterling integrity wherever found and without regard to birth or special positions, to its highest places of honor and trust. Price of each 75 cts. in paper or one dollar in cloth. Copies sent by publishers, per mail, free of postage, on receipt of the retail price.

The Pulpit and Rostrum, from Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., 130 Grand st., New York, Nos. 34 and 35, for June, are also upon our Table, containing Hon. Geo. Bancroft's Oration at the Obsequies of President Lincoln, the Funeral Ode by W. C. Bryant, President Lincolu's Emancipation Proclamation, his last Inaugural Address, and his portrait.

Life and Death in Rebel Prisons, by Robert H. Kellogg. Just published and for sale by agents only.

Giving a complete history of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of our brave soldiers by rebel authority, in the rebel prisons at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., with illustrations and engravings of scenes in these, the most noted prisons.

Each subscriber to this work will receive a splendid portrait of President Lincoln, engraved on steel, from a photograph by Brady of N. Y., on paper 10 by 13 inches acknowledged to be one of the best likenesses extant, by good judges, free. Price fifty cents, when sold separate. Geo. W. Grove, Agent for the sale in Bedford County.

We also find upon our table Household Poems, by H. W. Longfellow. Ticknor & Fields. Boston.

The series of Companion Poets for the People has been begun by Ticknor & Fields, to answer an almost universal demand for cheap literature of a high class. The plan of the series is to present the choicest and most deservedly popular poems of the best poets in a tasteful and elegant style, and at the same time at a price so low as to bring the series within the reach of every household. The present volume contains all Mr. Longfellow's shorter poems of a domestic nature, with illustrations by leading English artists. The next volume,—"Songs for all Seasons," will contain the exquisite lyrics and songs which are scattered throughout the pages of Tennyson. Other volumes will follow, among which we note National Lyrics by Whittier, Lyrics of Life by Browning, &c. Price in paper 50 cts. each.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Camp near Columbus, Miss., May 29.

Editors Inquirer: When I last wrote you we were at Montgomery, Alabama, awaiting orders to move. At that time Gen. Grierson's command, comprising the 1st and 2nd brigade, 7th division cavalry forces, Middle Division, West Mississippi, was encamped seven miles east of the city, where they had arrived on their way from Georgia. On the 9th the wagon train joined the command; and the following day we drew fifteen days rations. On the 11th, amidst a pelting rain, we left camp, passing through Montgomery, crossing the Alabama on pontoons, and taking the road to Centreville, on the Cahawba river, which place we reached on the 14th. Centreville is a small town on the east bank of the river, and, if I mistake not, is the county seat of Bibb county. It is not a place of much importance. Gen. Wilson, during his visit to the place about a month previous, burned the bridge, so we had quite a jolly time fording the stream. The citizens were under the impression that we could not get our train across, but Yankee perseverance was enough to accomplish *that*. They watched us with no little degree of interest.

On the evening of the 16th we reached Greensboro, a thriving town, north-east of Marion. It is situated on a high piece of ground and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. We were the first Yankees that ever visited that part of the country, and consequently were quite an object of interest, especially to the colored population, who would watch our movements from behind the buildings. They had been taught to believe by their masters, that when we come we would shoot them, and were quite surprised when they found that we treated them differently. The citizens were orderly and well disposed toward us, and were very anxious to barter milk, eggs and corn bread for coffee and sugar. They said they had not tasted any coffee since the breaking out of the war. We encamped all night just north of the town and numbers visited our camp to obtain some of the delicious beverage. I tried to obtain a copy of a weekly paper published in the place, but without avail.

The next morning we took the road for Eutaw, forty-six miles from Columbus, which place we reached on the 18th. We crossed the Black Warrior, four miles east of Eutaw, on pontoons laid down by Forrest. Eutaw is situated in a thriving district, and is, by far, the handsomest town south that I have yet been in. Like their fellow townsmen of Greensboro, we were the first *real* Yankees that they had ever beheld.

On the afternoon of the 21st we reached Columbus, Miss., passing through Clinton and Pickensville, and crossing several rivers of minor importance. Columbus is situated on the east bank of the Tombigbee and, by the route we came, is 220 miles from Montgomery. It is about the size of Bedford. A branch of railroad, 16 miles in length, intersects the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and trains are now running regularly between here and Mobile.

The troops here at present are the 2d N. J. and 12th Ind. cavalry regiments and the 16th Ohio battery. Gen. Lucas left several days ago with the 1st brigade for Vicksburg. The other regiments of our brigade are stationed at different points on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Our camp is situated on the west bank of the Tombigbee, opposite the city. We have good water, which is about the only thing of importance that I can think of. The boys spend their time mostly fishing. A bakery has been put in operation and in a day or two we will have a plentiful supply of fresh bread. The health of the boys, considering the hardships they have went through of late, is good.

How long we will remain here I am unable to say. We expect orders every day to proceed to the Mississippi, either to Vicksburg or Memphis. As regards the news, we are as ignorant as the "man in the moon." Northern papers are not to be had either for "love or money." All the officers and men concur in the belief that the war is at an end. If Kirby Smith is so stubborn and foolish as to hold out after all the rest of the south has given up, and is for continuing a useless struggle, the consequence be on his own head.

If they will not listen to reason, but will fight, they must not expect that they will be handled with kid gloves, for the victorious legions of the nation will march to, around and over them, and defeat and devastation will be the result to the cause and country in which the scenes of conflict rage.

We have news here to-day that Kirby Smith has surrendered, but there is nothing official.

Farmers around here are busy harvesting. The wheat and rye crop is very inferior. Corn looks well and promises a good crop.

The paper I write this on was obtained from the Confederate Quartermaster's Department at Columbus. It is quite inferior to ours. The envelope is also of Confederate manufacture.

Truly Yours.

Albert Smith.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bedford, Pa., June 23.

Flour	$7.00a7.75	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	50	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	15	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb.	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

DIED.

In Allegheny township, Somerset county, on the 31st of May, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER ANN HELLEGASS, consort of Jacob B. Hillegass.

The deceased was a good and pious woman. As a member of the Church of Jesus Christ, she walked humbly before God, and earnestly sought to make her calling and election sure. She was not alarmed at the approach of death. Having lived close unto Jesus He forsook her not in the hour of her departure.

She is now

"At rest in Jesus' faithful arms."

At Base Hospital, City Point, Oct. 24th, 1864, Mr. JACOB F. DIBERT, in the 43d year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Heckerman, on Sunday the 4th inst., at the Pleasant Hill Church, of which congregation he was a consistent member.

On the 13th inst., HENRY M., son of William and Susanna Koons, of Bedford tp., aged 2 years, 3 months and 24 days.

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Messrs Editors: You will please announce my name as a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ADAM ULLERY.

Woodberry June 8, 1865.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—

Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz:

Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination, for a seat in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

June 9, 1865. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. JOHN T. KEAGY.

May 19 1865:*

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz:—Please announce that JACOB BARNDOLLAR, of Bloody Run, will be a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Many Voters.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.*

JOHN PALMER,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY is prepared to take Stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, Stock will come down the same day in season to take the 1st Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the evening.

June 23.:tf O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ANDREW SHAWLIS, late of St. Clair township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

June 22.* JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN ESHLEMAN, late of East Providence township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in East Providence township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON NYCUM.

June 23.:* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of F. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg,
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county.

June 23. *Executors of F. B. Statler, dec'd.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.

june16:*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., Administrator of the estate of SOLOMON HARCLEROAD, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on MONDAY, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

june16 M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.

N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

An effort is being made to have the Government refund the $300 commutation paid by persons drafted twice within the year ending the 1st of July, 1865, and who subsequently put in a substitute or paid commutation as conscientious men. Persons forwarding their papers to the undersigned will have them properly presented to the Department for its consideration, and in case the Department determine to refund, the money will be promptly paid over.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Attorneys at Law.

Bedford, Pa., June 16, 1865.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar24:3m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
Express. P. M.	Mail. A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Express P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 46			10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08		Hopewell	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35		Hamilton	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30
10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05
Arrives		Leaves.	
11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
	Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
and
Gilt, Rosewood, and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph Pictures.

Also, a lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood

MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS of RICHMOND and other places of interest.

He has been appointed Agent for the sale of those valuable Like nesses o our late Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, entitled,

"I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE;"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A FATHER,"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT HOME."

This beautiful picture, 24x29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Ill.; his two boys are with him; Willie sitting on the fence, and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed is Mr. Lincoln's FAREWELL ADDRESS, delivered Feb. 12th, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

Photograph Rooms opposite Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 16th, 1865.:3t

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do

Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,

&c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,

CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17.
GLASGOW, Wednesday, June 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, June 24.

and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN,	$90 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	95 00	do. to London,	33 00
do. to Paris,	105 00	do. to Paris,	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

mar17:1y

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at			$235
Combined	do	with Reel	225
Do.	do.	without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower			185
No. 2 or Junior Mower			160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.

June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

RUDOLPH LUDWIG.....H. B. MARTIN.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LUDWIG & MARTIN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
Have always on hand a full supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,

Such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, &c. Also, the choicest brands of Cigars, French Confectionery, Foreign Nuts and Candies. june16.

PROPOSALS

For roofing the bridge at Geo. Roades' Mill, in Liberty tp., will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the clerk at our office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners,
june2. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in Plain and Fancy colors at the "Inquirer Office."

ESTATE OF JOHN N. LANE, deceased.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, to wit: 1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky, William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose Guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane and William N. Lane, being children of Wm. N. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased, and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, deceased, and the said Polly Ritchie, being the widow of William L. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, which said William L. Ritchie, died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue 2d. George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb and Susan Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois, George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., Bainbridge H. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee of Willoughby L. Webb and Annie E. Webb, his wife, of Philadelphia; the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, deceased, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb, deceased, and the said Bainbridge H. Webb, being the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, as Trustee as aforesaid, of the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in two of the nine tracts of land in Bedford county, of which the said John N. Lane died seized—the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in the other seven tracts having been purchased by Harriet R. Lane, hereinafter mentioned. 3d. Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary Ann and Rebecca, being children of Willoughby W. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 4th. Isaac W. Carter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the said Isaac and Mary being children of Sarah N. Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased. 5th. Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary being a daughter of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 6th. John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliot E. Lane, (minors, whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins of Philadelphia, Pa.,) and Harriet R. Lane, of Lancaster, Pa.; the said Harriet R. Lane, being a daughter of Elliot T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, deceased, who was a son of said Elliot T. Lane, deceased.

To be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the said County of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John N. Lane, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, prout inquisition confirmed May 4, 1865, or show cause why the same should not be sold, in case they, or any of them, should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

The Orphans' Court aforesaid having directed that notice of the foregoing rule should be given by publication in the two newspapers published in the Borough of Bedford, Penn'a, and in the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*, published in the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., notice is thereby accordingly given to all the parties named in said rule.

june16:4t John Aldstadt, Sheriff

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY M

Farm, Garden & Household.

Management of Red Clover for Seed.

When the chief object is to raise a crop of seed, whether the clover is grazed or mowed off, it ought always to be done in the month of June, in our latitude, and previous to the full bloom. It is not practicable to raise a good burden of hay and a crop of seed on the same ground in one season; nor can one expect a full yield of seed if the clover be grazed too long. If the large, or late kind of red clover be allowed to stand until it is in full bloom before it is cut, there will be only a small crop of seed. The most successful way of managing this kind of red clover is, to pasture it until about the 15th or 20th of June; in New-England, or New-York, never later than the 20th of the month. It has been our practice to feed it down close just before shutting the animals off altogether, and if there was more clover than they could graze off close to the ground in a few days, the remainder was mowed, and usually left where it grew. The object in mowing off all the stalks that the stock leave, is to have all the clover start the second time as evenly as possible, grow uniformly, and all plants come to maturity at the same time, which is very essential. The seed on the portions of the field where the first growth has not been cut off, will come to maturity several weeks before the greater part of the crop is fit to cut. Consequently, most of it will shell off and be lost before the remainder can be secured. Many farmers, in their first attempts to raise the seed of the large kind of red clover, obtain only a small crop, simply because the first growth was allowed to advance too far.

In growing a crop of seed of the early, or small kind of red clover, the usual practice is to make hay of the first growth, though it is sometimes grazed off. Those who raise the largest crops of seed, cut the first time before it is in full bloom. They find this essential and aim to cut when about two-thirds of the heads are in blossom. The stalks and leaves will be very green at this stage; but every day it is allowed to stand after this, tends to diminish the quantity of seed of the succeeding crop. Consequently when a farmer thinks best to allow the first crop of clover to come nearer maturity, for the purpose of having a greater burden of hay, he must remember that he will gain in the quality and quantity of hay afforded by the first growth of the clover. If there be any weeds among the clover, they should all be cut close to the ground, so that the clover will get the start of them and effectually suppress their growth.—*American Agriculturist.*

Management of Barn-Yard Manure.

It is very often the case that manure is allowed to accumulate and remain undisturbed in the yard during the summer, after which it is hauled to the field and applied to winter grain. Treated thus. it rots but little, but if forked over, it would decay very rapidly. In some instances, corn stalks, straw, and stable manure are mingled together, by being spread evenly over the entire yard, and are pressed firmly together by the constant tread of animals. Mr. Isaac Peck, an excellent farmer, of Fairfield Co., Conn., recently related to us his manner of preparing barn-yard manure for winter grain. His yard is constructed so that no liquids flow from it, except sometimes during very heavy rains, and that is conducted upon a field, and not to the brook or river.

His corn stalks are fed out in the yard, where the large buts become mingled with refuse straw and stable manure. During days in summer when laborers cannot work to advantage on the farm, they commence on one side of the yard and fork the manure over, turning it clear to the ground. If there is too much straw or corn stalks in one place, they are scattered over a larger surface, so as to mix different kinds as thoroughly as possible. By forking it over in this manner the coarse portions will be fined, and sufficiently decayed by autumn to make it possible to spread it evenly, and it will be in a far better condition to benefit wheat, or any other winter grain. Mr. Peck usually applies most of his barn-yard manure to his winter grain, and by this system he is able to raise good crops of wheat where the soil was formerly considered poorly adapted to that kind of grain. We do not commend our friend's way of treating corn stalks—that is, feeding them out whole on the ground in the yard; but thousands of very good farmers will do so, though they lose about half the value of the fodder. In regard to working over the manure in the yard, however, his practice is excellent. If he had muck at hand, and could put over a good layer of it, or of sods, every time the manure was worked over, it would greatly increase the value of his manure crop.—*American Agriculturist.*

The following items of good advice are from the American *Agriculturist* for June.

Corn.—Keep cultivators and horse hoes in operation until the corn becomes large enough to shade the ground. Hot and dry weather is the best time to subdue grass and weeds.

Calves.—Keep calves in clean and dry yards or pens, and mow a little grass daily for them. June is one of the best months to commence improvements in neat cattle. Where calves are allowed to suck, put a little wheat flour in one end of a small trough and salt in the other end, where calves can reach it. They soon eat meal.

Weeds.—Wage an unceasing warfare against weeds and bushes this month. Mow them close to the ground; cut them with hoes, or pull them. It injures Canada thistles, ox-eye daisies, and other perennials to cut them close to the ground just before they blossom. We tell workmen in our employ that a sharp, steel hoe is poisonous to weeds, when it cuts them off below the surface of the ground.

Wagons.—Keep them well protected from rains and sunshine, as the continued influence of these injures vehicles more than the ordinary use. Rain will hurt them but little if they are kept in the shade. A liberal coat of linseed oil on the wheels will often save dollars for resetting the tire.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY, AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
May 19, 1865.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing
TWO HUNDRED ACRES,
and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a
Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,
With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine
YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,
of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,
ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,
in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.
Also,
A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,
Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to
DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
Special Inducements to Buyers.
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splendid assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

NO BOASTING.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a
FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR
Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;
to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.
He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,
and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call
He is prepared to
MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER
in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.
In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to
"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.
☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
constantly on hand. Also,
THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, Geo. W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union Township, deceased, ptesented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs to wit: David Points, living in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkly county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in DeKalb county, Indiana, and Geo. W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alex. McGregor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about twenty acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold on the premises an Inquisition, on FRIDAY, the 23d of JUNE, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
May 26, 1865.-4t

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
May 19, 1865.4t.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!
Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!
The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.
May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallics, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,
Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.
So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.
Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.
Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.
Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
MILLINERY TRADE!
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
ap17:2m*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.
D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
ap17:tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. Two To Six
BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,
however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.
THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following
SYMPTOMS:
Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*
Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*
"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*
"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*
Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*
"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*
The Specific Pill
Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 36 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3¾ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition: all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.
Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 35 cents, 20 springs $1, 26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,
"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."
ap28:2m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'
You will find elegant
SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.
A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO.
A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.
ALSO,
60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO,
166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn | stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.
ALSO,
160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.
ALSO,
Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."
ALSO,
160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.
ALSO,
Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.
These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepreventionof Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.
By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.
Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.
Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.
No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.
The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:
1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.
2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.
3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.
4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.
5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.
The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.
In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.
It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.
The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.
President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)
100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.
To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.
AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.
SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold